

17836. Misbranding of Wonder poultry tonic. U. S. v. 22 Quart Bottles, et al., of Wonder Poultry Tonic. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 25130. I. S. No. 19577. S. No. 3382.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Wonder poultry tonic, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the District of South Dakota.

On September 16, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the United States District Court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 22 quart bottles and 9 half-gallon bottles of Wonder poultry tonic, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Huron, S. Dak., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Wonder Chemical Co., Minneapolis, Minn., on or about March 12, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of South Dakota, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of alum, ferrous sulphate (copperas), magnesium sulphate (Epsom salt), iron oxide, sulphuric acid (2.5 per cent), small amounts of boric acid and nux vomica tincture, and water (approximately 91 per cent).

The article was labeled in part: (Bottle) "For the Preventive Treatment of Cholera, Roup and White Diarrhea * * * White Diarrhea (Coccidiosis). In baby chicks, turkeys or geese give one tablespoonful of Wonder Poultry Tonic to each gallon of clean drinking water. Continue the treatment until the disease disappears. * * * To Aid In Preventing Many Infectious Diseases—Use two tablespoonfuls of Wonder Poultry Tonic to each gallon of drinking water, twice weekly. * * * Increase Egg Production—Wonder Poultry Tonic acts not only as a tonic, but has marked germicidal properties as well. It also regulates the digestive organs and keeps the body toned up, making your fowls egg producers. Use three tablespoonfuls of Wonder Poultry Tonic to the gallon of water for mixing soft feed. * * * You will get healthier fowls and therefore higher egg production. * * * Roup—Use two tablespoonfuls of Wonder Poultry Tonic to each gallon of drinking water until the disease disappears. * * * Mix eight ounces ($\frac{1}{2}$ pint) of Wonder Poultry Tonic with 1 gallon of water and give each affected bird one teaspoonful twice a day. Cholera—Preventive treatment. The spread of this highly infectious disease can be checked, * * * using two tablespoonfuls of Wonder Poultry Tonic to each gallon of drinking water for the entire flock, until the disease has disappeared. Bowel Trouble—Many types of bowel trouble, due to impure water or food can be prevented by using two tablespoonfuls of Wonder Poultry Tonic to each gallon of drinking water."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed, and in that the above statements were applied to the article knowingly and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to purchasers that the article was composed of or contained ingredients or medicinal agents effective in the diseases and conditions named therein.

On November 19, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17837. Misbranding of Welch's Sweet Lilly. U. S. v. 6 Dozen Boxes of Welch's Sweet Lilly. Default decree of destruction entered. (F. & D. No. 25196. I. S. No. 17377. S. No. 3465.)

Examination of samples of a drug product, known as Welch's Sweet Lilly, from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the label bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Mississippi.

On October 9, 1930, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Mississippi a libel praying seizure and condemnation of six dozen boxes of Welch's Sweet Lilly, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Jackson, Miss., alleging that the article had been shipped by A. J. Welch, New Orleans, La., on or about September 13, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Louisiana into